1 BEFORE THE POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD 2 STATE OF WASHINGTON 3 IN THE MATTER OF COONEY-McHUGH, INC. and DONALD HOSKINS, 5 PCHB No. 77-181 Appellants, 6 FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, v. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER PUGET SOUND AIR POLLUTION CONTROL AGENCY, 8 Respondent. 9 10 This matter, the appeal of a \$100 civil penalty for outdoor burning allegedly in violation of Section 8.05 of respondent's Regulation I, 11 came on for hearing before the Pollution Control Hearings Board, Dave J. 12 Mooney, Chairman, and Chris Smith, Member, convened at Tacoma, 13 Washington on April 10, 1978. Hearing examiner William A. Harrison 15 presided. The hearing was held on an informal basis. Appellants appeared through D. C. McHugh, Corporate Treasurer. 16 Respondent appeared by and through its attorney, Keith D. McGoffin. 17 The proceedings were not recorded.

Witnesses were sworn and testified. Exhibits were examined.

Having heard the testimony and examined the exhibits, and being fully advised, the Pollution Control Hearings Board makes these

FINDINGS OF FACT

I

Respondent, pursuant to RCW 43.21B.260, has filed with this Hearings Board a certified copy of its Regulation I containing respondent's regulations and amendments thereto of which official notice is taken.

ΙĮ

The appellants are a building-contractor corporation and its employee. The corporation has a storage yard on South 32nd in Tacoma, Washington.

On November 3, 1977, appellant Donald Hoskins, an employee of the appellant corporation, ignited an outdoor fire upon the premises of the storage yard.

III

The fire consisted of building materials collected from a job site and brought to the storage yard. The dimensions of the fire were approximately six feet in diameter by two feet high.

IV

The appellant corporation normally disposes of building material wastes by trucking them to a dump site. This occasion was a departure from that practice and undertaken by the employee, Hoskins, as an expedient to speed up disposal. Neither Hoskins nor his foreman thought to apply to respondent for an outdoor burning permit. The three offices

of the appellant corporation are aware of the necessity of such a permit but they were not present at the storage yard on the day in question. They had not instructed their employees on the necessity of an outdoor fire permit because outdoor buring is not normal practice.

The smoke plume from the fire attracted the attention of respondent's inspector while he was on routine patrol. Appellants had not applied for, nor obtained, any outdoor fire permit from respondent. Both appellants, Cooney-McHugh, Inc. and Donald Hoskins, received Notice and Order of Civil Penalty No. 3583, assessing a civil penalty in the amount of \$100. From this penalty, appellants appeal.

VI

The appellants have no prior record of any violation of the regulations of respondent.

VII

Any Conclusion of Law which should be deemed a Finding of Fact is hereby adopted as such.

From these Findings, the Pollution Control Hearings Board comes to these

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

I

The Legislature of the State of Washington has enacted the following policy on outdoor fires:

Limited outdoor burning--Policy. It is the policy of the state to achieve and maintain high levels of air quality and to this end to minimize to the greatest extent reasonably possible the burning of outdoor fires. Consistent with this policy, the legislature declares that such fires should be

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER

allowed only on a limited basis under strict regulation and close control. RCW 70.94.740.

Pursuant to this and other legislative authority the respondent has adopted Regulation I, Section 8.05 which is cited in the Notice and Order of Civil Penalty. That section states:

OTHER BURNING

 It shall be unlawful for any person to cause or allow any outdoor fire other than land clearing burning or residential burning except under the following conditions:

(1) Prior written approval has been issued by the Control Officer or Board; and

(2) Burning is conducted at such times and under such conditions as may be established by the Control Officer or Board.

ΙI

The outdoor fire of building materials, ignited on a commercial site (storage yard), without respondent's prior written approval is a violation of respondent's Regulation I, Section 8.05. Appellant Hoskins was acting within the scope of his employment with the appellant corporation when he ignited the fire, and therefore both he and the corporation are liable to respondent for an appropriate civil penalty.

 III

It is the responsibility of each citizen to become aware of and to adhere to air pollution control rules such as respondent's Regulation I. Because, however, this violation is the first offense against respondent's Regulation I by either appellant, part of the penalty assessed should be suspended.

IV

Any Finding of Fact which should be deered a Conclusion of Law in FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER 4

hereby adopted as such. From these Conclusions, the Board enters this ORDER The \$100 civil penalty is affirmed as to both appellants; provided, however, that \$50 is suspended on condition that appellants not violate respondent's regulations for a period of one year from the date of each appellant's receipt of this Order. DONE at Lacey, Washington, this 19day of April, 1978. POLLUTION CONTROL HEARINGS BOARD _3

FINAL FINDINGS OF FACT, CONCLUSIONS OF LAW AND ORDER